GENERAL STATE NEWS.

THE LATEST HAPPENINGS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE STATE.

DAVID LOWENSTEIN, of Frederick City, whose wife was injured in an accident near Finksburg, has sued the Western Maryland Railroad for $15,000 damages.

H. G. WATSON, of Centreville, has been appointed principal of the preparatory department and instructor in physical culture at Western Maryland College, Westminster. He will take the place of Prof. George W. Ward, who goes to Japan as a teacher under Methodist Protestant auspices.

MR. THOMAS E. GOURLEY, parser of the steamer St. Mary's, has purchased the Morton mansion and the farm contiguous on Holland Point, on the Patuxent, in Calvert county, and has put extensive improvements on the place for a family residence.

LIGHTNING on a telegraph wire set fire to some sparrows' nests on the cornice of the Queen City Hotel at Cumberland. The nests made a blaze which communicated to the building, but the fire was extinguished with a bucket of water before any damage was done.

MICHAEL LEASURE, an employee of the Battle Run Tannery, Allegany county, fell into a vat of boiling liquid and was dread fully burned. His suffering was intense and it is thought he will die.

MR. JOHN E. TURNER, of Prince George's county, died at his home in Woodville, aged eighty-seven years. He was a native of Charles county, and leaves an estate valued at $80,000.

IT is understood that warrants have been issued at Marlboro' for the arrest of the principals and assistants at a prize-fight in Prince George's county last week.

CLARENCE S. HARLOCK has entered upon duty as treasurer of Kent county in place of Wm. B. Usilton. Wm. F. Russel has been appointed deputy treasurer.

ST. PAUL'S Catholic Church, Ellicott City, is to be furnished with modern pews. The present ones have been used since the church was built.

MR. GEORGE SAVAGE, of Baltimore, will deliver the oration July 4th at the laying of the corner-stone of the new high school building, Princess Anne, Md.

IN a town election held in Cambridge, the issue was the question of new waterworks and the friend- of the improvement won.

COMPTROLLER SMITH, distributed the public school tax to the counties and Baltimore city.

THE annual banquet of the Rock Hill College Base-ball Club was held at the college, at Ellicott City.

THE recent storm did much damage in Frederick county.

THE Western Maryland Alumni Association met at Westminster and elected officers for the ensuing year. Rev. S. T. Ward is elected president of the board of trustees of the col ege.

PACKET LINE.

THE SCHOONER

Clara M. & Annie M. Leonard.

THE above boats are making weekly trips between Erston and Baltimore, and will do all kinds of freighting as cheap as any other line. Every effort will be made to give satisfaction. Our boats are NEW and built out of the very best material. Orders left with G. E. Cowdon & Co., Commission Merchants, corner of Bowley's Wharf and Pratt St., Baltimore, will be promptly attended to. GRAIN bought or taken at Lowest FREIGHT RATES All Grain stored in our Warehouse in case of fire will be at the owner's risk. Agricultural Lime delivered at the Lowest Cash Prices Feeling thankful for past favors, we hope by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

C. R. LEONARD & BROTHER.

OFFICE.—In R. E. Dixon's new building on Dover street, Easton.

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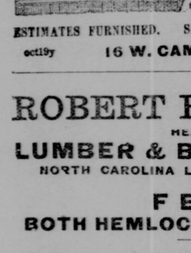
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The crowds which lunch and dine daily at this restaurant attest the public approbation of its management. 31mhly

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—AND—

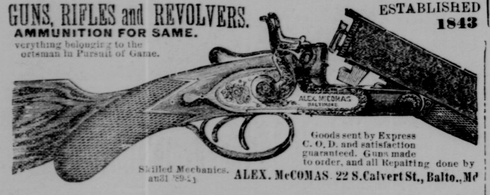
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everything belonging to the sportsman in Pursuit of Game.

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Very * Low * Prices

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414 Light St. Wharf, **Baltimore, Md.**

MR. JAMES BERRY, retired hangman of England, has a record of one hundred and eighty-three hangings. He is now delivering a lecture through England, in which he condemns capital punishment. His chief reason is that murderers are insane at the time of the deed and truly repentant when they come to be hanged. Mr. James Berry's repentance is better late than never. If every hangman and other executioner in Christendom would quit officiating at judicial killings the state would soon quit killing murderers and dispose of them in some more civilized way.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, Etc.

FLOUR—Extra Best Pat. $	5 60@$ 5 70
High Grade Extra.....	4 00 4 90
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	77 80
CORN—No. 2 White.....	72 73½
Yellow.....	56½ 57
Car Yellow per bal....	2 60 2 65
OATS—Southern & Penn	38 40
Western White.....	38 39
Mixed.....	38 39
RYE—No. 2.....	82 85
No. 3.....	77 78
HAY—Choice Timothy...	15 00 15 50
Good to prime.....	14 00 14 50
STRAW—Rye in car lots.	10 50 11 00
Wheat Rock.....	7 00 7 50
Oat Boots.....	8 00 9 00

CANNED GOODS.

TOMATOES—Stnd No. 3. $	@ $ 85
No. 2.....	70
PEAS—Standards.....	1 10 1 40
Seconds.....	90
CORN—Dry Pack.....	1 10
Moist.....	1 00

HIDES.

CITY STEERS..... $	7 @$ 7½
City Cows.....	4½ 5
Southern No. 2.....	3½ 4

POTATOES & VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—Burbanks. $	35 @$ 40
White Star.....	30 35
Rose.....	35 40
Hebrons.....	30
SWEET POTATOES.....	2 00 2 50
Yams, bright.....	1 50 2 00
ONIONS—Bermudas.....	1 35 1 50
Maryland.....	75 1 00

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS shlds. $	—@$ 7½
Clear rib sides.....	—— 7¾
Bacon sides.....	—— 8½
Hams.....	12 12½
Mess Pork, per bar.....	—— 12 00
LARD—Crude.....	—— 6¼
Best refined.....	—— 7¼

BUTTER.

BUTTER—Fine Crmy... $	18 @$ 19
Under fine.....	17 18
Fine ladies.....	15 14
Roll.....	12 13

CHEESE.

CHEESE—N.Y. Factory $	10 @$ 10½
N. Y. flats.....	11½ 11¾
Full Cream.....	10½ 10¾

EGGS.

EGGS—State..... $	16½@$ 17
North Carolina.....	15 16

POULTRY.

CHICKENS—Hens..... $	12½@$ 13
Old Roosters.....	25 30
Ducks, per lb.....	14 15
Geese.....	40 60

TOBACCO.

TOBACCO—Md. Lafer's. $	1 00 @$ 1 50
Sound common.....	3 00 4 00
Middling.....	6 00 8 00
Fancy.....	12 00 15 00

LIVE STOCK.

BEEF—Best Beeves..... $	4 70 @$ 4 75
Good to Fair.....	4 12 4 57
SHEEP—Clipped Sheep..	3 50 6 50
Wool Sheep.....	5 00 6 00
Hogs.....	4 25 4 70

FURS AND SKINS.

MUSKRAT..... $	10 @$ 11
Raccoon.....	40 45
Red Fox.....	—— 1 00
Skunk Black.....	—— 80
Opossum.....	22 25
Mink.....	—— 80
Otter.....	—— 6 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern..... $	3 60 @$ 3 80
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	92½ 89½
RYE—Western.....	84 88
CORN—No. 2.....	57 59
OATS—No. 2.....	37 38
BUTTER—State.....	13 15
EGGS—State.....	15½ 16
CHEESE—State.....	8 9½

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern..... $	3 60 @$ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	87 87½
CORN—No. 2.....	55½ 55½
OATS—No. 2.....	39½ 40
EGGS—Penn. st.....	17 17½

Seedweed and Its Uses.

"There is much that is wonderful to be told about seedweed," said a naturalist to the writer. "Some of them are giants in size. One species common in the North Sea frequently grows to the length of thirty or forty feet, developing in the shape of a long cord about the size of a quill, attached at one end to the bottom, and the rest supported by the water. This is nothing, however, to the prodigious 'macrocystis,' which attains 1500 feet in length. Another variety found in the tropics reaches a length of twenty-five or thirty feet, with a trunk as thick as a man's thigh. The hollow stem of spicies indigenous to the neighborhood of the Cape of Good Hope was formerly used by the natives as a trumpet when dried. Still another kind furnishes the savages of some paris of Australia with vessels, many implements and even food.

"Of all tribes of plants seaweeds are commonly reported to be the least useful. Yet this belief does them great injustice. They supply, directly and indirectly, the food upon which most fishes and other animals of the ocean depend, the smaller creatures feeding upon the plants themselves, to be gobbled subsequently by the larger ones. Many varieties of these curious vegetables furnish a wholesome and palatable food for man, and are used by the poorer classes along the shores of northern Europe, while others are reckoned a luxury by the rich. One edible is called 'Irish bog moss,' while from another are formed the bird's nests which are considered such a delicacy by the Chinese, the best being sold for nearly their weight in gold. These nests are constructed by a bird resembling the swallow, which reduces the seaweed in its beak to a gelatinous mass before employing it for building.

"Formerly the glassmaker and soapboiler obtained most of the alkali required for their manufactures from the ashes of a kind of seaweed called 'kelp.' The discovery of glass is said to have been originally made by sailors, who, being cast ashore by shipwreck, kindled a fire on the sand, utilizing dry seaweeds as fuel. Beneath the ashes they subsequently found a mass of vitrified matter, which resulted from the union at a high temperature of the soda of the seaweed with the silex sand. One of the most important substances used by the physician is iodine, made from the ashes of seaweeds, which is a nearly certain remedy for some complaints which were considered incurable. It is also one of the most important agents employed in in the processes of photography.

"A kind of seaweed which is plentiful on the coast of China furnishes an admirable glue and varnish. When dried, it is waterproof, and it is employed to fill up the interstices in bamboo network, of which windows are frequently constructed in that country. It is also utilized to strengthen and varnish paper lanterns."—Washington Star.

Surprised.

Among the many stories that Palgrave Simpson told me, says a writer, was one about his first start as a dramatist. He used to live in Brompton after his return from Paris, where he had been a pupil of the great Scribe. He was of striking appearance, with long black hair and mustache, and used to wear a cloak. During his walks abroad he came across a lady who seemed to shrink from him as if she feared him. One day he was passing by Thurloe square, and gave a penny to a crossing sweeper, and hearing a cry of astonishment turned sharply around. The exclamation came from the opposite side of the road. It emanated from the lady who had so frequently exhibited signs of apprehension at his approach, and who now seemed astounded at his little act of philanthropy. Soon after this meeting, armed with a letter of introduction, he took a piece to a theater in the Strand to read to one of the management. The author did his best, and the reading went off well. At the conclusion the manager said:

"And now, Mr. Simpson, you must allow me to introduce you to my mother."

"I shall be delighted," said Palgrave.

At this moment a lady entered the room, in whom my friend recognized the stranger he had seen in Thurloe Square.

"This is Mr. Palgrave Simpson, who has been reading me a most amusing farce," said the manager.

The lady appeared to be in the last stage of astonishment.

"Good gracious!" she exclaimed "why, it is the benevolent brigand!"

The Crawfish and the Levees.

"Whenever I hear of a break in the levee down in my district," says a correspondent of a St. Louis paper, "I know that nine chances to one crawfish have caused it. The assertion may sound slightly exaggerated, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that the devilish little crawfish work more danger to the levees than does the water. On a big rise, when the bed of the river is stretched from embankment to embankment, the crawfish burrow into the levees, and live there in the moist earth. They multiply faster than maggots, and loosen up the earth worse than moles. The levee may be completely sodded with grass, and you see no external evidence of the damage going on within, but when the next big rise comes you will see it. I have frequently known the water to break through the levee two or three feet from the top, and you can attribute it to nothing but the destructive work of crawfish. This was particularly true of the break at Offut's in 1889, when a portion of the town of Greenville was submerged. The builder of the levees in the future will have to take into account the crawfish as one of his most stubborn foes."

Ample Justification.

Guest (at Oklahoma hotel)—Wasn't there some shooting at the other end of the table a minute ago?

Waiter (replacing his smoking revolver)—Yes. Dude from the East. Wanted a napkin. Say, if you're done with that knife and fork why in thunder don't you pass 'em on to the next man?

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "The Time of Departure."

TEXT: *"The time of my departure is at hand"*—II Timothy iv., 6.

Departure! That is a word used only twice in all the Bible. But it is a word often used in the courtroom and means the assertion of one cause of pleading for another. It is used in navigation to describe the distance between two meridians passing through the extremities of a course. It is a word I have recently heard applied to my departure from America to Europe for a preaching tour to last until September. In a smaller and less significant sense than that implied in the text I can say, "The time of my departure is as hand."

Through the printing press I address this sermon to my readers all the world over, and when they read it I will be in mid ocean, and unless something new happens in my maritime experiences I will be in no condition to preach. But how unimportant the word departure when applied to exchange of continents as when Paul wrote, "The time of my departure is at hand."

Now departure implies a starting place and a place of destination. When Paul left this world, what was the starting point? It was a scene of great physical distress. It was the Tullianum, the lower dungeon of the Mamertine prison, Rome, Italy. The top dungeon was bad enough, it having no mean of ingress or egress but through an opening in the top. Through that the prisoner was lowered, and through that came all the food and air and light received. It was a terrible place, that upper dungeon, but the Tullianum was the lower dungeon, and that was still more wretched, the only light at the only air coming through the roof, and that roof the floor of the upper dungeon. That was Paul's last earthly residence.

I was in that lower dungeon in November, 1889. It is made of volcanic stone. I measured it, and from wall to wall it was fifteen feet. The highest of the roof was seven feet from the floor and the lowest of the roof five feet seven inches. The opening in the roof through which Paul was let down was three feet wide. The dungeon has a seat of rock two and a half feet high and a shelf of rock four feet high. It was there that Paul spent his last days on earth, and it is there that I see him now, in the fearful dungeon, surveying, blue with the cold, waiting for that day overcast which he had sent up for to Tross and which they had not yet sent down, notwithstanding that he had written for it.

If some skillful surgeon should go into that dungeon where Paul is incarcerated we might find out what are the prospects of Paul's living through the rough imprisonment. In the first place he is an old man, only two years short of seventy. At that very time when he most needs the warmth and the sunlight, and the fresh air he is shut out from the sun. What are those scars on his ankles? Why, those were got when he was last in the stocks. Every time he turned the flesh on his ankles started. What are those scars on his back? You know he was whipped five times, each time getting thirty-nine strokes—one hundred and ninety-five bruises on the back, count them! made with rods of elmwood, each one of the one hundred and ninety-five strokes bringing the blood.

Look at Paul's face and look at his arms. Where did he get those bruises? I think it was when he was struggling ashore amid the shivered timbers of the shipwreck. I see a gash in Paul's side. Where did he get that? I think he got that in the tussel with highwaymen, for he had been in peril of robbers and he had money of his own. He was a mechanic as well as an apostle, and I think the tents he made were as good as his sermon.

Hark! what is that shuffling of feet in the upper dungeon? Why, Paul has an invitation to dine with the King. He is going to-day with the King. Those shuffling feet are the feet of the executioners. They come, and they cry down through the hole of the dungeon into the face of his executioners, and hear him say, "I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand."

Then they lift him out of the dungeon, and they start with him to the place of execution. They say: "Hurry along, old man, or you will feel the weight of our spear. Hurry along." "How far is it," says Paul, "we have to travel?" "Three miles." Three miles is a good way for an old man to travel after he has been whipped and crippled with maltreatment. But they soon get to the place of execution—Acquæ Salvia—and he is fastened to the pillar of martyrdom. It does not take any strength to tie him fast. He makes no resistance.

O Paul! why not now strike for your life! You have a great many friends here. With that winged hand just launch the thunderbolt of the people upon those infamous soldiers. No! Paul was not going to interfere with his own coronation. He was too glad to go. I see him looking up in the face of his executioner, and, as the grim official draws the sword, Paul calmly says, "I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand." But I put my hand over my eyes. I want not to see that last struggle. One sharp, keen stroke, and Paul does go to the banquet, and Paul does dine with the King.

What a transition it was! From the malaria of Rome to the finest climate in all the universe—the zone of eternal beauty and health. His execution was the last martyrdom of Rome, but in one moment the air of heaven bathed from his soul the last ache. From shipwreck, from dungeon, from the biting pain of the elmwood rod, from the sharp sword of the headsman, he goes into the most brilliant assemblage of heaven, a king among kings, multitudes of the sainthood proclaiming the mighty Lord Jesus a God of welcome, for I do really think that as on the right hand of God is Christ, so on the right hand of Christ is Paul, the second great in heaven.

He changed kings likewise. Before the hour of death and up to the last moment he was under Nero, the thick-necked, the cruel-eyed, the filthy-lipped and sculptured features of that man bringing down to us this very day the horrible possibilities of his nature—coiled as he was among pictures of marbles of Egypt, under a roof adorned with mother-of-pearl, in a dining-room which by machinery was kept whirling day and night with most bewitching magnificence; his horses standing in stalls of solid gold, and the grounds around his palace lighted at night by its victims, who had been bedaubed with tar and pitch and set on fire to illumine the darkness. That was Paul's king.

But the next moment he goes into the realm of Him whose reign is love, and whose courts are paved with love, and whose throne is set on pillars of love, and whose scepter is studded with jewels of love, and whose palace is lighted with love, and whose lifetime is an eternity of love. When Paul was leaving so much on this side the pillar of martyrdom to gain so much on the other side, do you wonder at the cheerful valedictory of the text, "The time of my departure is at hand"?

Now, why cannot all the old people have the same holy glee as that aged man had? Charles I., when he was coming his hair, found a gray hair, and he sent it to the queen as a great joke; but old age is really no joke at all. For the last forty years you have been dreading that which ought to have been an exhilaration. You say you must fear the struggle at the moment the soul and body part. But millions have endured that moment, and may not we as well? They got through with it and so can we.

Besides this, all medical men agree in saying that there is probably no struggle at the last moment—not so much pain as the prick of a pin, for sensation gives place to stupor altogether involuntary. But you say, "It is the uncertainty of the future." Now, child of God, do not play the infidel. After God has filled the Bible till it can hold no more with stories of the good things ahead, better not talk about uncertainties.

I remark again, all those ought to feel this joy of the text who have a holy curiosity to know what is beyond this earthly terminus. And who has not any curiosity about it? Paul, I suppose, had the most satisfactory view of heaven, and he says, "It doth not yet appear what we shall be." It is like looking through a broken telescope. "Now we see through a glass darkly." Can you tell me anything about that heavenly place? You ask me a thousand questions about it that I cannot answer. I ask you a thousand questions about it that you cannot answer. And do you wonder that Paul was so glad when martyrdom gave him a chance to go over and make discoveries in that blessed country?

I hope some day, by the grace of God, to go over and see for myself, but not now. No well man or reasonable man. I think, wants to go now. But the time will come, I think, when I shall go over. I want to see what they do there and I want to see how they do it. I do not want to be looking through the gates ajar forever. I want them to swing wide open. There are ten thousand things I want explained—about you, about myself, about the government of this world, about God, about everything.

Columbus risked his life to find this continent, and I shall be sutler to go out on a voyage of discovery which shall reveal a vaster and more brilliant country? John Franklin risked his life to find a passage between icebergs, and shall we dread to find a passage to eternal summer? Men in Switzerland travel up the heights of the Matterhorn with alpenstock and guides and rockets and ropes, and getting half way up stumble and fall down in a horrible massacre. They just wanted to say they had been on the tops of those high peaks. And shall we fear to go out for the ascent of the eternal hills which stars a thousand miles beyond where stop the highest peaks of the Alps when in that ascent there is no peril?

A man doomed to die stepped on the scaffold and said in joy, "Now in ten minutes I will know the great secret." One minute after the vital functions ceased, the little child that died last night knew more than Jonathan Edwards or St. Paul himself before he died. Friends, the exit from this world, or death, if you please to call it, to the Christian is glorious explanation.

It is demonstration. It is illumination. It is sunburst. It is the opening of all the windows. It is shutting up the catechism of doubt and the unrolling of all the scrolls of positive and accurate information. Instead of standing at the foot of the ladder and looking up it is standing at the top of the ladder and looking down. It is the last mystery taken out of botany and geology and astronomy and theology.

I remark again, we ought to have the joy of the text, because, leaving this world, we move into the best society of the universe. You see a great crowd of people in some street and you say: "Who is passing there? What general, what prince is going up there?" Well, I see a great throng in heaven. I say: "Who is the focus of all that admiration? Who is the centre of that glittering company?" It is Jesus, the champion of all the world, the favorite of all ages.

Do you know what is the first question the soul will ask when it comes through the gate of heaven? I think the first question will be, "Where is Jesus, the Saviour that purchased my sin, that carried my sorrows, that fought my battles, that won my victories?" Oh, Radiant One! how I would like to see Thee! Thou of the manger, but without its humiliations; Thou of the cross, but without its pangs; Thou of the grave, but without its darkness.

But when I meet my Lord Jesus Christ, of what shall I first delight to hear His utterances? Now I think what it is. I shall first want to hear the tragedy of His last hours, and then Luke's account of the crucifixion and Mark's account of the crucifixion, and John's account of the crucifixion will be nothing, while from the living lips of Christ the story shall be told of the agonizing night, and the devils that arose, and the face that upon His endurance depended the rescue of a race; and there was darkness in the sky, and there was darkness in the soul, and the pain became more sharp, and the burdens became more heavy, until the mob began to swim away from the dying vision of Christ, and the cursing of the mob came in fearful mingling with